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CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

Bee-Eating Insects—Cow-Killers, Etc.

BY PROF. A. J. COOK.

Mr. J. H. Hempel, of Louisiana, writes as follows:

"By this mail I send you in a queen-mailing box two insects, which species are plenty among the bee-hives. I think they kill bees and eat honey, as I see them frequently going into the hives. Of course I kill them when I see them, but they are difficult to kill, as they have red scales over the body which are as hard as a hickory-nut; so of course the bees cannot sting them, and they do what they please in the hive. Please let me know the name of this insect, and all you know about it. They also have a terrible sting, and I am informed that their sting is far more painful than is a bee's sting. They may be alive when they reach you."

This is a "cow-killer," "cow-killer ant," or "solitary

ant," all of which names are applied to the species. They are known to kill bees, and one is figured and described in my Bee-Keepers' Guide, page 427. They are found from Illinois to the Gulf, and through Texas to this coast. They are comparatively common here. The most common ones here are like the ones sent by Mr. Hempel—red, with a black band. Others here are gray. The females are wingless, but the males usually possess wings. The insects look much like ants, but are solitary, not living in colonies. They are fossorial. That is, they dig holes in the earth in which, like many of the wasps, they rear their young. They belong to the family Urtillidae. They have a very hard crust, which serves as an armor. It is this crust, not the hairs—red or gray—which makes them so hard to kill. It is often quite difficult to pierce them with a strong pin. As Mr. H. says, they are pos- sessed of a powerful sting. I suppose this gives the name "cow-killer."

They do kill bees, surely. I should like to know if they ever do eat honey. I have never had proof of that, but it may be true. Wasps and ants of similar habits possess a sweet- loving tooth. As I have never seen these off the ground, that is, in trees or shrubs, where they could glean nectar or honey- dew, I surmise that they are simply predaceous, and kill and eat other insects, and do not feed on honey.

Like most insects that kill bees, I think these do far more



Company Gathered in Mr. Kreutzinger's Apiary to witness the "Honey Harvest," Aug. 27, 1898.—See page 596.

good than harm. They are not sufficiently common to kill many bees, and for the most part feed on injurious insects and so do great good. While I would not complain of Mr. H., or blame him for killing these when he sees them, yet I would have him know that they have their good side, and are by no means exclusive enemies.

CALIFORNIA BEE-KILLER.

There is another animal in California—not at all rare—which I figure and describe briefly, in my book, as the "California bee-killer." It is not an insect at all, but belongs to the scorpion branch of the spider class. Therefore, it is posset of eight instead of six legs. It looks, as will be seen by the figure (Bee-Keepers' Guide, page 432), like a long spider, but in having a segmented abdomen, and pincer-like jaws, it is more closely related to the scorpions. All that I have seen are whitish, gray, or dark in color. These, like the cow-killers, enter bee-hives and kill and eat the bees. I have heard of this work in Northern California, and in Inyo as well as in Southern California. Like the cow-killers, these are predaceous, and so do much good—I think far more good than harm. The double-acting jaws which resemble the pincers of the scorpion and lobster enable this animal to give a formidable bite, as I have often proved by teasing them with a stick.

ROBBER-FLIES.

The robber-flies (see Bee-Keepers' Guide, page 415, for illustrations), are also very common in Southern California. These large, savage two-winged flies are rightly called "bee-killers" in some sections. They do not enter the hives, but hover about the entrance and, eagle-like, swoop down upon the unsuspecting bees, pierce them with the strong beak, and suck their blood. In some sections these great robber-flies are quite serious pests. Yet they kill so many injurious insects that they are not to be wholly condemned. It is strange that these flies can do such ferocious work. I have known one to attack, overpower, kill and suck bloodless a big, savage tiger-beetle.

We have found here that the king-bird, or bee-martin—a different species from the one common in the East—is not about the hives solely to capture the bees. We find more robber-flies than bees in their stomachs. Indeed, I have not found a bee as yet, but have taken several robber-flies from birds killed in the apiary, which were supposed to be killing bees. I have, however, pretty good evidence that they do sometimes kill and eat bees.

DRAGON-FLIES.

The only other insects in Southern California that I have known to kill bees are the beautiful dragon-flies, darners, needlers, or lace-wings. While these mosquito hawks, as they are also called, are far less common than in the East, they are often seen, and claim not a few bees to make up for their vigilant search for injurious insects. Like the other species, they rarely do anything like the harm that they do good. On the whole, they are likewise friends.

Los Angeles Co., Calif.



Methods of Ventilating Bee-Hives.

BY WM. M. WHITNEY.

There seems to be no small degree of agitation lately among the wise heads in our bee-keeping fraternity, respecting ventilation of the bee-hive. Some advocate the use of front wedge-blocks; some, front and rear spaces; others, blocks under the four corners of the hive; and still others, raising the cover.

Now, all of these methods of ventilation, excepting the last mentioned, are applicable only to hives having loose bottoms, and every one of them, under certain circumstances, are subject to serious objections, which, it seems to me, will be suggested to any experienced bee-keeper.

My hives are what are known as the two-story Falconer chaff, having tight bottoms—have tried others, but like this better than any other I have seen for wintering out-of-doors, and for manipulation as I have learned to do.

My colonies are very strong—made so by careful building up as they need room, to two stories of 20 frames, as early as possible after the season opens; and when they show signs of "hanging out," I simply remove one or two frames from the brood-chamber, according to circumstances, and re-space the others, which settles the difficulty with my bees. I also remove the super of frames from the upper story of such as I wish to run for comb honey, and substitute section-cases. The wider spaces in the brood-chamber gives freer access to the upper story, and I find my bees occupy it very fully as soon as the change is made; and when I raise the enamel cloth, they

poke their little heads up through the bee-space and say, "Thank you."

It must be quite a difficult task for a bee to make its way up through a mass of bees to the surplus chamber, when spaced close as we usually put the frames, when brood-rearing is started in the spring.

But, it may be objected to my practice, that the bees will thicken the comb in the brood-chamber so as to reduce the spacing. I think not, if there is a prolific queen to occupy the frames with brood; and especially so if the bees are working in the surplus chamber; at least this is my experience. My hives have an entrance of $\frac{3}{4} \times 8$ inches, and by practicing as above described, I have no lounging outside by the strongest colonies I can create. If bees need so much ventilation, why do they carefully stop up with propolis every crack and crevice they possibly can? It is more room in which to move about that mine seem to want, and I think my method of ventilation, subject to less objection than any other with which I am acquainted.

Of course, any manipulation of a colony of bees must be done at the proper time and in the proper manner to secure the desired results; which means that the successful bee-keeper is one who has his eyes wide open all the time, and sees and appreciates what is going on in his apiary from day to day, and from what he sees, and from what he reads, is prepared to take advantage of circumstances.

The more I study my bees (and that is pretty nearly all the time), watching their various operations, their changing conditions, caused by changes of weather, varying seasons, as well as difference in methods of handling them, the more I am convinced that bee-keeping is not only the most complex but the most interesting of all rural pursuits.

Will some one of our scientific students of the fraternity tell us why the bees always before leaving the hive for their journey, wipe their eyes with their "forepaws?" You may ask, Do they? Yes, they invariably do so. It is done as they approach the exit where the light strikes the eye, or as soon as they reach the alighting-board.

Kankakee Co., Ill., Aug. 12.



Extracting-Supers—Italians Gather Better Honey.

BY C. P. DADANT.

In the last few weeks I have had several inquiries from bee-keepers who use extracting-supers of the same depth as the pound-section supers, with a request for an opinion in the matter.

We use an extracting-super that takes a frame 6 inches deep, and after trying both this and the full-frame super on a large scale, that is, on hundreds of colonies, we have a very decided preference for the former.

As for the shallow 4-inch extracting-super, we can see no benefit in its use. In the producing of extracted honey we may very confidently expect a yield of honey about double of that harvested in the comb, that is, after the comb has been once built and can be returned to the bees to be refilled at the beginning of each honey crop. An extracting-super only four inches deep gives too little room to the bees, and if two supers have to be used instead of one, there are too many combs to handle to expedite matters and enable us to handle our hives economically.

On the other hand, a full-depth super very often gives the bees more room at one time than they can readily occupy. If the colony is not strong, and the super is put on the hive early, such a large amount of space is difficult to keep warm, and breeding is delayed. If the bees begin work in the deep super it often happens that the queen ascends to it and begins laying, and the colony sometimes forsakes the lower story and transports its entire force to this upper story. With 8-frame Langstroth hives the additional room given by the adding of a second full story may very often be welcome to a prolific queen that finds herself cramped for room in the lower apartment, but as the queen is usually unable to entirely fill the whole 16 frames with brood, the result is that a part of this upper story may be occupied with honey and the other with brood, and honey has to be extracted from combs containing brood. We found the same circumstances with two-story 10-frame Langstroth hives, and after several years of trial finally fix on the 6-inch super as the most practical. With a super of this depth extracting is more rapid than with either the shallow or the deep story, for the combs are more regularly filled with honey, and breeding in these combs is more exceptional. The outlay in cases for extracting-combs is but a trifle, and, in my opinion it is out of the question to

use the same cases for both comb and extracted honey, for the very good reason that after our extracting-combs are once built they must be preserved if we wish to derive all the benefits that are expected from the production of extracted honey, and nothing is better to contain these combs while not in use than the very cases in which they have been built.

I do not see where Mr. Deacon (page 563) found instructions from us to make the top-bar of the extracting-frames $1\frac{1}{2}$ square. We do not make them this heavy, and if we have ever recommended any such top-bar it must have been by some error. Our book, "Langstroth Revised," gives the thickness as $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, which is rather light for brood-frames, but all right for an extracting-frame 6 inches deep. As to the bottom-bar, we make them $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, for two reasons: In the first place, we make our end-bar only $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick and nail it into the bottom-bar, instead of nailing the bottom-bar into the end-bar, as usual with the Langstroth hive. On the other hand, we have found, and probably many others have noticed also that it very often happens that the bees build more or less brace-combs and bridges between the brood-chamber and the super, or between the several supers, and when they make these braces very strong it sometimes happens that a thin bottom-bar will bend and yield when the super is taken off. This is our reason for making the heavier bar. This is a very unimportant matter, anyhow, as we have plenty of room in our hives and supers for what wood is needed, and the cost is very nearly the same.

DO ITALIAN BEES GATHER BETTER HONEY?

I notice that there has been quite a discussion in the American Bee Journal as to whether, and why, the Italian bees gather better honey than other bees. I have noticed this peculiarity myself a number of times, more especially when honey-dew and clover honey are to be found at the same time. I have also noticed in August black bees on buckwheat bloom while no Italians could be found on it. Evidently the Italians were finding something better, for they were working as faithfully and as successfully as the others, and, in fact, the honey crop of the Italians was in many instances of greater quantity as well as of better quality.

To me, there is but one explanation of this fact. The Italians have more developed olfactory nerves than the others, and are better fitted to select their food. It would also appear that their taste and likings are similar to ours, and that what suits their palate best is also our choice. In the choice between clover honey and honey-dew the contrast is so great that there is nothing apparently extraordinary in a marked preference for the former product; but in discerning between buckwheat honey and knot-weed, the Italians undoubtedly show a very notable ability and good taste.

Hancock Co., Ill.



Bee-Chat, or Various Notes and Comments.

BY HERMAN F. MOORE.

RED-CLOVER ITALIANS.—As to pure Italian bees, or certain selected strains of them, working on the big red clover, why can't we have a general experience-meeting from all the readers of the American Bee Journal? If we can lengthen the tongues of bees by selected breeding, let us know it. If they (the long-tongued bees) come from some particular district in Italy, let us know that. In a year like this the possession of such bees would mean thousands of dollars to apiarists all over the United States.

SECTION-CLEANERS.—In the midst of all this talk about machines for cleaning sections, let me make a discordant note. The people don't want the sections so clean. They don't eat the wood. They cut it off and throw it away at once. More than that, the mere presence of the wax and bee-glue or propolis on the wood of the section is to them a badge of purity and honor. Again and again have these expressions been used to me: "No bee ever made that." "It's too pretty." "That's the way a man makes honey." Just hand them a comb well smeared with propolis, and they say: "Ah, that looks right." "That reminds me of the honey my father used to get on the farm." "That is real bee-honey," etc.

The people have it in their heads that comb honey is made without bees, and they don't want any of it. Argument is useless—they have just made up their minds, and immovable as an oak they stand. Let me tell you, if you want to sell them any of your honey, don't dwell too strongly on the fallacy of this belief, for you only antagonize them to no purpose. Only when you become well acquainted with them, and have won their confidence by fair dealing and good stuff, can

you use your heavy arguments and deal sledge-hammer blows, and do good in so doing.

A LITTLE BEE-EXPERIENCE.—The my mother began keeping bees over 30 years ago, and I have been more or less associated with bees ever since, this is my first year to have my own bees at my own home. I have increased from one colony to 8, and intend to winter 10. Next year I shall try to produce the maximum of honey from 10 colonies, and prevent all swarming over one from each colony. My better half is intensely interested. We find the sting of a bee is not serious for either of us, when promptly removed with the fingers. I purpose to undertake a campaign of education among the near-by farmers; distribute Alsike clover leaflets among them, try if we can't crowd out the cockle-bur with sweet clover, etc.

SPRAYING CROSS BEES.—I want to ask J. A. Golden whether he thinks it would be all right to spray the bees with ether or chloroform when they are a little cross. That is just what he was doing, when he used sunflower to smoke them. No wonder they were easily quieted. Mrs. Moore had a sort of asthmatic cough as a finale to her la grippe. To relieve her a pipe full of stramonium leaves—sunflower leaves—and saltpeter was advised. "The only objection," the doctor said, "was that all these were narcotics."

Try well-dried rotten wood, and see if that does just as well, Mr. Golden.

TWO-STORY BROOD-CHAMBERS.—The more I think over and experiment on it, the more I am convinced that two stories for brood in early spring is necessary to the greatest success, viz.: greatest number of pounds of surplus honey, when honey comes. Now, can't Editor York get a show of hands, somehow? Number of pounds of surplus (comb or extracted) for the last five years in one-story brood and in two-story brood-chambers. I think it would be largely in favor of two-story brood-chambers. The only objection to this plan for general adoption is the undue booming of supply dealers' business, but, "the greatest good to the greatest number."

DRAWN COMB.—I see that L. Stachelhausen thinks that just as much comb honey as extracted can be produced by the use of drawn comb foundation. I think not; in extracted honey production the same combs can be returned and refilled several times in the same season, and the work of finishing the sides and corners of the comb is greatly in favor of large frames, from which every bee-keeper knows our liquid honey is taken.

This is a question of interest to all bee-keepers, for if as much comb honey as extracted can be produced by any known process, that will result in removing hundreds of tons of extracted honey from the market; or rather, it will go to the market as comb, and the price of extracted honey in the wholesale markets might in case of a general production of comb instead of extracted, be doubled.

Suppose, Mr. S., you try three colonies for comb and three for extracted honey under the very best conditions, and report results.

FENCE-SECTIONS.—I am trying fence-sections, and shall reserve my final verdict until a crop of honey produced in them shall declare. But there is no question that if we can, by their use, prevent air-holes around the edges, they will be much more popular with the consumer. He thinks of nothing else than the loss of the wood and wax, and, Doolittle to the contrary notwithstanding, prefers a section fastened to the wood all around. He doesn't have in mind the more or less convenience of using the section on the table, but solely of the two or three extra ounces of honey he thinks he is getting.

My trade has always been nine-tenths liquid honey. People say, "Comb has too much wood," "too little honey," "they're too dry," etc.; and in a lot of pound sections they have a quick eye for those sealed along the edge.

FACING HONEY.—Don't you ever face your honey or your apples. No consumer ever demands it, no matter what the commission merchant or the grocer wants. Every consumer calls it "lying and stealing," and I think so, too. It is no answer to say people expect to be fooled; they don't; they are constantly trying to guard themselves against it; they don't expect it any more than Richardson expected to pay Sheridan's bill. Sheridan had been driving out three or four hours in a hackney coach, when, seeing Richardson pass, he hailed him and made him get in. He instantly contrived to introduce a topic upon which Richardson (who was the very soul of disputatiousness) always differed from him; and at last affecting to be mortified at Richardson's arguments, said: "You really are too bad; I cannot bear to listen to such

things; I will not stay in the same coach with you." And accordingly got down and left him, Richardson hallooing out triumphantly, "Ah, you're beat, you're beat!" Nor was it till the heat of his victory had a little cooled, that he found out he was "left in the lurch" to pay for Sheridan's three hours' coaching!"

MAKING ONE'S OWN HIVES—I suppose it is perfectly in order to criticise the critic. Mr. R. L. Taylor is promulgating some rank heresies, and must be "called down." He says: "One cannot afford to keep many bees unless he is skillful enough workman to make his own hives," etc. I think a show of hands will prove that 95 percent of the bee-keepers don't agree with him. And how can the individual compete with steam and high-priced special machinery, especially as hot competition has given us one-fourth the prices of former days? I think the enormous demand for bee-hives and supplies there has been for two or more years past, proves that the majority know they can't afford to make their own hives, etc. No man can make one dollar a day at the factory prices making his own supplies, making no mention of workmanship, either, which must of necessity be greatly in favor of machine-made hives.

STIMULATIVE FEEDING.—Again, Mr. Taylor says: "I am satisfied stimulative feeding does not pay." Now, Mr. Taylor, you're certainly dead wrong. I started with one strong colony last spring, having 10 to 15 pounds of stores left over from winter. I wanted to increase largely—to 10 colonies, if possible. I fed small amounts of honey and water every evening for weeks, and the result—I have now seven more colonies, all with young laying queens, and all the progeny of the one colony on which I practiced stimulative feeding. Now is not this the aim in all stimulative feeding? I can rear bees for less than \$2.00 a colony by this means, not including the hives, of course.

GRAMMAR AND RHETORIC.—As for Mr. Taylor's criticisms of certain bee-keepers' grammar and rhetoric, all will agree that they are entirely out of place in a bee-paper. But of course it is nice to understand Michigan rhetoric, and know wherein it differs from that of the settled portions of the country.

Cook Co., Ill.



Is Bee-Poison an Antidote for Snake-Poison?

BY D. D. BLAKEMAN.

On page 393 is the following paragraph:

"**IMMUNITY FROM SNAKE-POISON.**—Th. Weippl, editor of *Blauen-Vater*, quotes from an Austrian paper, without vouching for its truth, the statement that a French chemist inoculated dogs with poison extracted from bees, and the dogs were then unharmed by the bite of deadly snakes."

May 31 of this year, on picking up a hive-cover lying flat on the ground, I was bitten by a rattler a foot and a half long, coiled under the board. The sensation was like having needles driven deeply into the flesh of the end of the middle finger, not like bee or mosquito stings.

Now, I have 70 colonies of bees, and I attend to them alone, and am almost immune to bee-stings. Does this immunity extend to snake-poison? I will give an account of the case:

The swelling did not extend to the second joint, altho I expected that it would at least reach to the shoulder. About four hours after the bite, I had very considerable pain in the wound, but not more than one would expect from needles (fangs) driven nearly or quite to the bone of the finger. This pain ceased so that I was able to sleep after five hours—no further pain nor unnatural feeling in the finger. All that was left of the injury was a very black spot one-fourth inch in diameter, which faded out in two weeks.

Now for treatment: I have always understood that any treatment of a rattlesnake-bite is merely palliative. First, I sucked vigorously at the wound for perhaps two minutes. Second, I tied a tight ligature of twine about the finger. Third, I used aqua ammonia upon the wound. After three hours I took off the ligature and drest the wound in turpentine.

Now, altho I have killed another rattlesnake since my first encounter above described, I was not such an enthusiast in science as to give it an opportunity to strike me in order to test this immunity theory more thoroughly; but there may be persons among the readers of the *American Bee Journal* thoroughly saturated with bee-poison, who might give additional information to establish or disprove any such theory.

San Bernardino Co., Calif.

Kreutzinger Apiaries and "Honey Harvest."

BY J. T. HAMMERSMARK.

My first acquaintance with Mr. Leo Kreutzinger, who owns the most extensive apiaries in Cook Co., Ill., was in 1897, and in August of that year I received an invitation from him to attend a "honey harvest." Of course I was ready for all such fun, and at the appointed time appeared with smoker and veil, and thus armed we (Dr. Pelro and myself) made for the bee-hives, and got the honey, of course, but something else besides—stings, till we could not rest. One fellow visitor got so many that he had to go off and rest, but then he couldn't rest.

But now it is of this year's doings that I wish to speak. Tuesday, April 12, was a warm day, so I put the bees out on the stands, as I commenced working for Mr. Kreutzinger April 1, 1898. After spring dwindling was over, he had 58 colonies of bees to start with. A great many nuclei, and some full colonies, were bought last spring, and now, with the in-



L. Kreutzinger.

crease of this season, he has 211 colonies of bees—114 being in his home yard, 85 in the out-yard, and 12 at his place of residence.

The "bee-palace," with observatory, which you see in the picture, was built last spring. It is two stories high, and contains four rooms down stairs—shop, honey-room, fumigating-room, and a dwelling or sleeping room for the apiarist.

The second story is one large room used for a storage-room, etc. Above this is the cupola, wherein are at present located four colonies of different strains of bees in glass observatory hives: common Italian, golden Italian, Holy Land, and Adel bees. These were bought for the purpose of finding out which was the best bee, as well as for observation, but it will take a few seasons to settle that question properly. So far our common Italians from our own yard have done the best.

August 27 (last month) Mr. Kreutzinger had another "honey harvest." Amongst those present we had a Japanese gentleman. He had just arrived from Japan, where he labors as a missionary in the Presbyterian church.

Mr. K., scarcely distinguishable, is standing near the entrance of the door at the left. (See illustration on first page.) The young man in white, standing among the hives, is myself. I wear light-colored clothing, as I am convinced that it is more agreeable to the bees than black or dark clothes. You see very few if any of the people present have on veils. Well, there were none needed, as the visitors, after a trial of 10 or 15 minutes with veils on laid them aside, for they see that the army of bees about them are almost as gentle as flies. I do not think that any one got stung, altho the visitors were roaming amongst the hives the greater part of the afternoon.

And the place enclosed with wire netting purposely for their protection was very much neglected, except when they were treated to honey and biscuits, of which all present were invited to have their fill.

Before this, however, when most of the people had assembled, Mr. Kreutzinger invited the visitors into the house and informed them that the manager would entertain them, which meant that he would escort them through the house and show them the wonders of beedom.

As we entered the shop we found three women seated about tables scraping sections; another was grading honey and filling shipping-cases; one man was taking honey out of supers, and another nailing up shipping-cases; also some one was selling and wrapping up the cases—a very crowded, busy little place.

A glance at the other rooms was taken, and we then went upstairs, where were shown section-presses of the latest kind, a honey-extractor, in which some honey was extracted in their presence. Other things, too numerous to mention, were shown and explained.

We then moved upward to the cupola, where the bees were seen working in glass hives.

When it was announced that a queen would be shown, the visitors were all attention, and so curious were they to see this very important bee that they all gathered around the hive that was to be opened. The apiarist told them there was no danger for the lookers-on, and at once proceeded to open the hive. After a little hunt he picked up the queen—a beautiful Italian—and put her into a glass tumbler turned upside down. After everybody had paid their respects to her majesty, she was returned to her home.

About 6 o'clock in the evening the company dispersed, and thus ended Mr. Kreutzinger's second annual "honey harvest." Cook Co., Ill.



Moving Bees—Some Personal Experiences.

BY H. E. HILL.

The occasional reference to this subject in current bee-literature, bearing evidence, as it does, of a general interest in the preparation and care of bees in transportation, together with the many requests received for more of our personal experience, are the only apologies we have to offer for devoting so much space to a subject that we had grown to regard as pretty well worn.

But here we are reminded that each year adds to our fraternity many young members, from whose ranks must develop the Doolittles, the Hutchinsons, etc., of the future. And their enthusiastic missives, pleading for light upon the subject of their newly-awakened interest, recall personal experiences eminently calculated to incite a deep appreciation of our pleasant privilege and present duty to freely impart to this most earnest and ever-hopeful multitude whatever aid may be derived from the lessons of our own bee-keeping life.

At some period in the life of most bee-keepers the matter of moving becomes one of personal and direct interest. If this condition transpires during his earlier day in the business, considerable anxiety is involved, and information from every available source is eagerly sought; while, tho not having had occasion to give the subject previous consideration, the experienced apiarist who finds himself making preparations for a move, does so almost instinctively. Every detail tending to success in the projected move receives minute attention, without an anxious thought as to the result. Guided by a thorough knowledge of their characteristic peculiarities and requirements, gained by years of practical work, the bees' every need is considered and provided for; and necessary variations conforming to varying conditions are readily recognized by the practiced eye, and treatment is accordingly applied.

That it would be impossible to give stated rules for the preparation and care of bees in moving that would suit all cases is one lesson which our experience will illustrate.

The transportation of bees in box-hives is rarely practiced beyond a local move, which we have upon several occasions accomplished with success by simply confining the bees with a strip of wire-screen over the entrance, loading them into a wagon and driving to the new location. The combs in such hives are secured naturally, and after having been in use for several years are very tough, so that no special care need be observed in handling; and to facilitate loading compactly, may be carried bottom upwards as safely as in their natural position.

There is one rule, however, that has a general application in preparing bees for a move—one that is effected neither by the style of hives, extent of the trip, or other conditions, viz.:

Always carry a wad of cotton-batting as a ready and effectual means of checking any possible escape of bees that may occur.

Under certain favorable conditions bees may be kept confined to their hives in transit for weeks with perfect safety; while under the excitement of adverse circumstances they may die within a few hours. It is a fact also worthy of note that as bees differ in temperament otherwise displayed, so are some colonies disposed to take confinement seriously, and keep up a constant hue of complaint; while others, under the same treatment, cluster quietly and appear to appreciate the comforts provided by their thoughtful keeper.

In the fall of 1886, having been engaged to establish an apiary on the south coast of Cuba, we purchased 15 strong 3-frame nuclei from a breeder in Ocean county, N. J. They were shipped by express to New York as the beginning of their 15 days' trip, where they were placed in an empty room for two days to await the deferred sailing of the steamer. Upon each screened top was placed a sponge saturated with water, and a space of one inch was left over the frames, which were secured by notch sticks across the bottom into which the bottom-bars rested.

On the third day they were loaded upon a dray, driven to the wharf and carried aboard the Ward Line steamship *Cienfuegos*, bound for Havana, and placed forward on the main deck, where they remained during the voyage, and were carefully watched.

They would sometimes become restless as a result of insufficient ventilation; or, as often from too much draft or excessive heat, and were promptly treated accordingly. On hot days a sprinkling of salt sea-water was administered to each colony. That they appreciated these showerings was shown by the greedy manner in which the last drop was invariably taken up, while the sponges soaked with fresh water were receiving little or no attention.

Arriving at Havana four days later, they were transferred to lighters and taken ashore along with other freight, where they were objects of great interest to the assembled Havanese in the government warehouse, in which they were placed with our other supplies during the customary routine of business which every foreign importation involves.

The business manager of the new firm by which we were employed being a Spaniard, our duties were confined to the care of the bees, which were evidently a great novelty to the interested crowd, who, much to our discomfort and the bees' displeasure, persisted in blowing tobacco smoke through the screens. Our knowledge of the Spanish language rendered any verbal admonition out of the question entirely, tho with some emphasis a rebuke in our native tongue proved equally as effectual.

After a stop of three days in Havana, the bees were removed to the railway station, and under our personal care taken to Batabano, a small town on the south coast, which has since been demolished by the insurgents. Here they were transferred to a coastwise steamer for another sea voyage of 160 miles over the Caribbean to Cienfuegos, a considerable seaport recently advertised extensively. Here, again, they remained confined for three days while we were selecting a permanent location for the apiary, which was finally decided upon about three miles back from the city, whence they were taken upon a huge native cart, placed upon their new stands and liberated. Not to exceed 200 bees were found dead in the hives; queens were all lively, and brood in good condition, and during the first hour of freedom in their new tropical home many returned from a prospecting tour with abdomens distended and pollen-baskets filled.

Our plans were to buy native colonies, transfer them to Langstroth frames, and Italianize from the stock we had taken from the United States; hence, the end of the foregoing experience was the beginning of another more tedious and widely different. One hundred colonies of native stock were now required to carry our arrangement into effect, and there being no bee-keepers in the vicinity we were obliged to look them up in the interior, and from 5 to 20 miles distant, and move them on ox-carts to our new location. From the most inaccessible places it was necessary to "pack" them upon the back of mules.—American Bee-Keeper.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, revised by The Dadants, is a standard, reliable and thoroughly complete work on bee-culture. It contains 520 pages, and is bound elegantly. Every reader of the *American Bee Journal* should have a copy of this book, as it answers hundreds of questions that arise about bees. We mail it for \$1.25, or club it with the *Bee Journal* for a year—both together for only \$2.00.

See "Bee-Keeper's Guide" offer on page 607.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

(Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.)

Pollen in Super Honey—Ripening Honey.

1. I have a number of colonies of bees in larger hives, perhaps nearly twice as large, some of them, as the Langstroth hive. As I am not able to transfer them, how would you work them to prevent them from carrying pollen up into the early super honey, which they did?

2. What can I do with those that have pollen in them here and there?

3. How do you ripen honey after it is removed? and what supports its weight?

MICHIGAN.

ANSWERS.—1. I don't know why there should be any more trouble with a larger hive about pollen going up, and if it's the size that makes the difference I don't know of any remedy. To tell the truth, I don't know why it is that there are some cases in which bees carry up pollen. It is possible that there is more likely to be trouble when hives are shallow. The natural instinct of the bee seems to be to put pollen around the brood-nest, and with the sections sufficiently far above there is seldom any trouble. But I don't know for sure any way to prevent the trouble in all cases. If any one does, I'll be glad to hear from him.

2. Use them on the table at home, or else sell them by themselves at a lower price. But those that have only a cell or two of pollen are not much hurt by it. Sometimes, however, a section may have a good many cells containing pollen, but as the cells are all sealed over they don't show. If such a section were sold for a perfect one, a customer might be disgusted with it. Hold it up so the light can shine through it, and the pollen will show.

3. A room of the house was built specially for it, with floor so strong there is no trouble about the weight. The sections are brought in, super and all, stacked up in piles, four blocks being placed under the first super to raise it $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from the floor, and the same blocks are used between the supers in the pile, so the air can pass freely through. The piles are placed something like 8 inches apart for passage of air. A screened window and door on the south side of the room, with the same on the north side, gives pretty good chance for ventilation, and they are left thus till about time to put them in shipping-cases.

Robbing—Water-Melons for Bees—Transferring—Introducing Queens, Etc.

1. I have some trouble with my bees robbing each other, and some stray bees are robbing mine. An old bee-keeper told me to close up part of the entrances on the hives, and then break some of their combs, that is, some of the robbers' combs. Since I have done that with my bees, they have stopped robbing, but the stray bees I do not know what to do with.

2. Would it be any harm to the bees to cut up a load of dead-ripe water-melons, once a week, for 40 colonies?

3. When is the best time to transfer bees? I have a colony in a log that I found in the timber. I would like to get it into a hive.

4. When is the best time to introduce queens?

5. Which kind is the better—three or five-band Italians?

IOWA.

ANSWERS.—1. Breaking out the combs is hardly advisable. It may start a bigger case of robbing than you had before. In the case of robbing, an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. Don't expose combs of brood or honey, or bits of honey, to start robbing. Don't keep queenless colonies. If a colony has a good queen it ought to defend itself if you close the entrance so that only a single bee can pass at a time. If the colony is queenless, put it in the cellar and give it a queen. Next evening set it on its stand, contracting the entrance, and it will have life enough to repulse the robbers. But in many cases it may be just as well to break up the queenless colony. But if you do, don't take the hive away, for if the hive is still there the robbers will be less likely to attack the nearest colony. A plan given in one of the foreign journals seems to answer pretty well. Attach something like

a cigar-box to the entrance, having no chance for bees to get in or out except through a hole an inch long and a quarter of an inch wide at the middle of the box, on top as the box lies before the hive. The robbers are wary about going down, while the bees belonging to the colony don't mind it. In a bad case of robbing you may come out ahead by piling loose hay or straw as high as the hive, then keeping it thoroughly sprinkled with water.

2. If they have no other stores for winter, I don't know just what would be the result of filling them up with melon-juice. I think some one at one time reported something of the kind, but I don't remember the outcome. Possibly some one with experience will help us out.

3. They will probably winter better where they are than to be transferred so late in the season. During fruit-bloom is the usual time for transferring.

4. Queens may be introduced almost any time during the flying season. During the honey harvest and fall is as good as any, because the loss of a queen doesn't mean so much then, and the interruption of laying doesn't make so much difference.

5. You can't lay down a hard and fast rule and say that all five-banders are better or worse than any three-banders. There are some excellent ones in both classes, as well as some poor ones. The colony that does the best work is the one to breed from, no matter how many bands, providing you have a fixt strain.

Keeping Bees on Shares—Double-Walled Hives.

1. I have had quite a considerable experience in bee-keeping for the last 30 years, but not to make an exclusive business of it. I started here with three light colonies in boxes, transferred them to movable frames, increased to nine, buying extra Italian queens, and took 75 pounds of comb honey. Several others within a radius of five miles seeing my success are anxious to put some money into bees, and have me manage and care for them on shares, from 5 to 20 hives in a place. They can buy box hives with bees for about \$2.00 each. If I furnish the hives, transfer, Italianize, furnish surplus boxes or extract, what share should I receive for one or for two years? Or, what would be an equitable division of expense and profit, I doing all of the handling of the bees?

2. I can get cypress boards $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch by 4 inches wide, and 20 inches long, for about \$2.50 per 1,000. From timber $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch or 1 inch by $1\frac{1}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$ at about the same, my idea is to make a double-walled hive, upper and lower stories, the same filled with sawdust. Would it be cooler in summer and warmer in winter, enough to justify the extra expense of making up?

FLORIDA.

ANSWERS.—1. As a rule, anything in the line of partnership operations in bee-keeping is not very satisfactory. As you put it, you furnish all the care and labor, and all the supplies, the other party merely furnishing a hive of bees valued at \$2.00 and a place to keep them. One way to look at it is to say how much he should have for interest on his investment and rent for the land occupied. If money is worth from 6 to 10 percent interest, 25 cents apiece ought to pay him annually for the number of colonies started with, he to have that same number back at the close of the arrangement. If he gets his share in honey or bees, instead of money, then put a fair price accordingly. A more satisfactory way, probably, would be for you to own the whole outfit, and if you can buy for \$2.00 a colony it will not need a very big capital.

2. From general reports in that line, I doubt if you will be very well pleased with such hives, but you might try it on a small scale along side of other hives.

Preventing After-Swarms.

Suppose I act on the Heddon principle, that is, move the old stand and set the new swarm in its place, setting the old one beside the new for about six days. Then how would it do to put a bee-guard on the old hive and keep it on through the daytime, removing it at night, to prevent the after-swarming? Could the young queen get through the guard? I am very anxious to prevent so much swarming.

IDAHO.

ANSWER.—If your experience is like mine, you'll not like the plan at all. Taking off the guard at night will hardly make any difference. The queen and drones will stay in at night anyhow, so it will not help to take off the guard. When I tried it, the bees would swarm out day after day, even if the queen couldn't get out, and sometimes she would get out. The bees from three or more colonies would cluster together on a tree, and then perhaps all go back to one hive, leaving the

other two depleted. But if you set the old colony close beside the prime swarm, and then six or eight days later set the mother colony in a new place, will you have any after-swarming?

Possibly you may like Doolittle's favorite plan. On the eighth day after the prime swarm, just before bed-time, put your ear to the hive and listen for piping of the queen. If she doesn't pipe, listen every night till 16 days after swarming, and if there's no piping by that time there will be no more swarming. If you hear piping any night (generally you'll hear it, if at all, 8 or 10 days after the prime swarm), next morning cut out every last queen-cell, shaking off all bees from the combs in front of the hive, so you can more readily see the queen-cells. Then you've got a sure thing of it, for you know there's a live queen at liberty in the hive, and you know there's no chance for any more. The only trouble is that unless you're very careful you may miss a cell.

Introducing Queens—Swarming.

1. When is the best time to introduce queens, in the spring, summer or fall? And what is the best way to introduce?

2. What causes bees to swarm in some years more than others?

ANSWERS.—1. It is probably a little easier to introduce them in the height of the honey-flow. It interferes with egg-laying to introduce a queen in spring—a time when it is important to have breeding advance as rapidly as possible. In the fall is perhaps the best time so far as concerns the interruption of egg-laying. If you buy queens, you will receive them in shipping-cages with instructions for introducing by means of these cages, which are introducing-cages as well as shipping-cages. If you have a queen of your own rearing in a nucleus, a good plan is to take a frame of brood from the nucleus, bees and all, with the queen on it, giving it to the queenless colony.

2. The difference in seasons makes the difference in swarming. If a season is so poor that the bees hardly get enough to live on, there will be little or no swarming. If they get enough for their own use and just a little more, the season continuing this way a long time, there will be a great deal of swarming. If the honey-harvest comes on with a rush, continuing heavy while it lasts, the bees will give their attention less to swarming, and more to securing the harvest.

Queen Failed or Lost in Mating.

I have a colony of bees that superseded its queen about the first of August. They had built but two queen-cells; a swarm came off when the first one that hatched was 48 hours old, but about one-half of the swarm returned to the old stand. I hived those that clustered, as I wanted to save the queen—she was a golden Italian. I put an empty super on the old stand, and did not molest the hive again until to-day (Sept. 5) when I thought I would see how the queen had mated. I found the super and brood-combs solid full of honey, with the exception of one center comb which contained a path of drone-cells three inches in diameter; they contained larvae, and some just sealed up, and eggs in a few worker-cells adjoining. What is the trouble, and what am I to do? NEW YORK.

ANSWER.—Either the queen failed in mating or was lost. Probably the best thing you can do is to unite the two colonies. The one with the queen is not likely to be very strong, as part of its bees went back, and the one without the queen will rapidly shrink in numbers from this time, if it has not already done so. Unite the two, and you will probably have a good, strong colony for winter. Some of the combs of honey can be saved out, and you will probably find plenty of use for them next spring, if no other colony needs them now.

Swarms Returning to Wrong Hive, Etc.

I put into winter quarters last winter eight colonies and three 3-frame nuclei, and came through the winter, by feeding, all right, only losing one nucleus. Four of the colonies were in 8-frame and four in 10-frame hives. Swarming commenced June 6, but it was so windy that the bees had to watch their chance to swarm out, none hanging out before it started. I managed my swarms after the Heddon method, with clipped queens, and find it works perfectly. The last swarm that issued, June 25, came back in about 10 minutes, but entered a

wrong hive, that is about eight yards from the old stand, and which had swarmed four days before. All the swarms (8) were managed exactly alike, on frames with starters and on frames with built combs. The 8-frame hives gave better returns than the 10-frame.

The honey-flow here is mostly from white and Alsike clover; there are some wild weeds but they don't amount to much.

My experiment with sweet clover is a failure. It came up all right and then dried out.

1. Why did that swarm enter the wrong hive, as the clipped queen was put back on the old stand?

2. To winter bees on the summer stands in a wet country like this, is wheat chaff the best to be used to be put into the supers and beside the brood-chamber, so as not to have the bees too damp?

3. What has the temperature to be outside, so the bees can build combs in the supers in a single-walled hive?

4. Is it necessary to have it air-tight between the super and brood-chamber?

A good many colonies in this county died last winter for the want of food.

WASHINGTON.

ANSWERS.—With clipped queens you will frequently have swarms return to the wrong hive. Especially if a swarm has returned to a hive a short time before and there is excitement at the entrance, a swarm will rather go there than go back to its own hive. And sometimes they will go to some other hive than their own when you can see no reason for it.

2. Timothy is perhaps preferred. Of late years much has been said in favor of dry planer-shavings.

3. A strong colony will build comb when it's down near freezing, if there is sufficient need for building, that is, if they are crowded for room to hold the honey.

4. No, not absolutely air-tight, but the closer the better when it's cool. When the weather is hot enough, they don't seem to mind big cracks.

Honey as Food is a neat little 24-page pamphlet especially gotten up with a view to creating a demand for honey among should-be consumers. The forepart of the pamphlet was written by Dr. C. C. Miller, and is devoted to general information concerning honey. The latter part consists of recipes for use in cooking and as a medicine. It will be found to be a very effective helper in working up a home market for honey. We furnish them, postpaid, at these prices: A sample for a stamp; 25 copies for 30 cents; 50 for 50 cents; 100 for 90 cents; 250 for \$2.00; 500 for \$3.50. For 25 cents extra we will print your name and address on the front page, when ordering 100 or more copies at these prices.

Bee-Keeping for Beginners is the title of a 110-page book just out, from the pen of that expert bee-keeper of the South, Dr. J. P. H. Brown, of Georgia. It claims to be "a practical and condensed treatise on the honey-bee, giving the best modes of management in order to secure the most profit." Price of the book, postpaid, 50 cents. Or, we will club it with the Bee Journal for one year—both together for \$1.40; or, we will mail it as a premium to any of our present subscribers for sending us one new subscriber to the Bee Journal for a year (at \$1.00), and 10 cents extra.

The Alsike Clover Leaflet consists of 2 pages, with illustrations, showing the value of Alsike clover, and telling how to grow it. This Leaflet is just the thing to hand to every farmer in your neighborhood. Send to the Bee Journal office for a quantity of them, and see that they are distributed where they will do the most good. Prices, postpaid, are as follows: 50 for 20 cents; 100 for 35 cents; or 200 for 60 cents.

The Wood Binder for holding a year's numbers of American Bee Journal, we propose to mail, postpaid, to every subscriber who sends to us 20 cents. It is a very simple arrangement. Full printed directions accompany each Binder. Every reader should get it, and preserve the copies of the Bee Journal as fast as they are received. They are invaluable for reference, and at the low price of the Binder you can afford to get it yearly.

Every Present Subscriber of the Bee Journal should be an agent for it, and get all other bee-keepers possible to subscribe for it.



GEORGE W. YORK, EDITOR.

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UNITED STATES BEE-KEEPERS' UNION

Organized to advance the pursuit of Apiculture; to promote the interests of bee keepers; to protect its members; to prevent the adulteration of honey; and to prosecute the dishonest honey-commission men.

Membership Fee—\$1.00 per Annum.

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GENERAL MANAGER AND TREASURER—Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa.

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NOTE.—The American Bee Journal adopts the Orthography of the following Rule, recommended by the joint action of the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England:—Change "d" or "ed" final to "t" when so pronounced, except when the "e" affects a preceding sound.

The New Officers of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union, forming the Executive Committee, elected at Omaha last week are as follows:

President—Hon. E. Whitcomb, of Friend, Nebr.
 Vice-President—C. A. Hatch, of Ithaca, Wis.
 Secretary—Dr. A. B. Mason, of Toledo, Ohio.

It is more than likely that the meeting next year will be held in Philadelphia, Pa.

The Omaha meeting was one of the very best and most harmonious ever held by the national organization of bee-keepers. We expect to begin the publication of the full report of the proceedings in the first number of the Bee Journal for October—week after next. In the meantime prepare for a rich treat.

Distributing Honey-Leaflets or booklets is one of the best ways to create an interest in honey and its uses. Referring to this in Gleanings for Sept. 1, Editor Root gave this paragraph:

"Now is the time to distribute the honey-leaflets. They were written with special reference to the consumer who has been persistently educated to the notion that all comb honey is 'manufactured stuff,' and the extracted is always adulterated. Among other things they show that honey is more palatable and wholesome than any other sweet in the world, and how it may be used in cookery. The leaflets are sold on the basis of cost, as it is to our interest, as well as to that of bee-keepers in general, that they be scattered broadcast over the country."

Our little 24-page pamphlet on "Honey as Food" is one of the neatest and best things to be used in the line suggested. Prices will be found in the book-list in this number, top of second column. Send stamp for a sample, anyway.

A Source of "Red Honey" Explained.

Mr. Geo. Thompson, of Kane Co., Ill., wrote this amusing paragraph for Gleanings, its heading reading "How the Bees Stole Currant Jelly:"

"A few years ago Mr. James Marvin, of St. Charles, Ill., who will be remembered by some of our old-time bee-keepers, had a curious incident in this direction. In looking through his hives one day he saw his bees had been gathering some red honey, and it puzzled him to tell where they were getting it. A few days afterward he overheard some of the women telling about one of their neighbors who had been making some currant jelly, and she had put it out on the window-sill to cool, and then went visiting that afternoon. When she came home she found all her jelly gone, and the tumblers licked clean. 'Oh, the plaguey boys!' said she. This, of course, was a clue for Mr. Marvin, and upon further examination he found it was the old lady's currant jelly the bees had stored away for winter use. Of course, he kept that to himself; but we had a good laugh over it."

Bees Don't Like Black.

Dr. Miller, in Gleanings, sometime ago, suggested that bees had a strong aversion for black, and since then testimony corroborating that statement has been coming in. One man who has very black hair says the bees "fairly go crazy to get into said hair."

Several weeks ago we invited a neighbor's 7-year-old boy to come over and watch us work with the bees, take off some honey, etc. He came, and almost immediately upon opening the first hive the bees made a dash for his black stockings and black knee-trousers. Oh, but they did sting the poor little fellow terribly. We were surprised at the sudden charge of the bees, and now believe it was the blackness of the boy's clothing that so angered them.

So the lesson to be learned is, to be dressed in light-colored clothing when working with bees, and thus avoid unnecessarily irritating them, causing them to sting much worse than they otherwise might.

The Season of 1898

has probably been one of the poorest ever known for bee-keepers, and perhaps the best ever known for supply manufacturers and dealers. The general failure of the honey crop is not confined to this country, for wails come from Great Britain and Europe as well. The manufacturers' crop is estimated by the A. I. Root Co. to be double that of any previous year, that company alone having disposed of 70,000 hives, with a chance at 10,000 to 30,000 more if they could have supplied them promptly.

The Illinois State Fair,

at Springfield, begins Sept. 26 and ends Oct. 1. A grand program of special attractions has been arranged for each day of the fair. We hope that the apiarian exhibit will be even larger and better than last year, if that is possible in this year of short honey crop. In order to prevent a further reduction in the list of premiums offered, bee-keepers must put up a show that will encourage an increase of premiums rather than a further decrease.

Montana as a Bee-Field.

The senior editor of Gleanings in his wanderings in Montana found large tracts of alfalfa at Miles City and Billings, and at Forsythe large tracts of Rocky Mountain bee-plant, the ground covered with it and looking at a distance like pink snow-banks, but on neither of these plants nor on any of the wild flowers did he find a single bee. He found one subscriber to Gleanings, but he had no bees as yet, and didn't know of one within a hundred miles in any direction.

Another Unfortunate Bee-Keeper.

Some time ago we announced the misfortune that befell Thomas McDonald, a bee-keeper at Shawneetown, Ill., who lost his all in the great flood that swept that town last spring. Many

generous-hearted bee-keepers responded, and doubtless Mr. McDonald was enabled to get started again with bees.

This time the unfortunate one lives in Florida, and he wrote thus to Editor Hill, of the American Bee-Keeper:

STUART, DADE CO., Fla., Aug. 4, 1898.

FRIEND HILL:—Our home, which is no more, was the scene of a sad event on July 31. My 10-year-old boy was burned to death; my house, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire. My wife, myself, and one small child barely escaped with our lives, and as a result of my burns and exhaustion I am now in bed. We had not time to save a thing but ourselves from the flames. The neighbors have kindly given us some things in the way of bedding, dishes and provisions. But I must close, as I cannot write more at present.

Yours,

J. P. LEES.

Editor Hill says that Mr. Lees is a bee-keeper who but recently settled at Stuart, "with naught but a large family of small children and a determination to carve out a home in the wilds of Dade county, with but one hand, having lost the fingers of his left hand by accidental contact with a saw. In addition to the loss of a honey crop as a result of forest fires in this locality this year, the above pathetic note tells of greater trouble."

Now, it would be a nice thing if each of our readers who can afford to do so, would just mail Mr. Lees a dollar or so to help him "get on his feet" again. You would never miss the amount, and all together it would be such a help to him. Let all who feel like it, send at once, so that Mr. L. may the sooner recover from his sore loss.



AN OWNER of a thousand colony bee-ranch in Los Angeles county is said to be about to purchase a home for himself and family near Oakland, Calif. We have not learned the gentleman's name.

MR. M. F. REEVE, in the American Bee-Keeper, writes thus:

"The eagle and the bee figure prominently among the decorative emblems of the Napoleonic period. Golden bees decorated the Imperial mantle and the throne."

W. S. HART, of Volusia Co., Fla., wrote us recently:

"FRIEND YORK:—The Moore articles on marketing honey are valuable. Don't give up the reform in spelling. People will get used to it after awhile, and there are but few who will not value the time and space saved, and the getting of more matter to the page."

TOMMY, aged 4, had discarded his shoes and stockings one warm afternoon, and while playing encountered a bee. He ran into the house crying, and his mother asked what the trouble was. "I j-just klickt a f-fly," sobbed the little fellow. "Well, that's nothing to cry for," said his mother. "But t-this one had a ss-splinter in its tail," was the rejoinder.—Newspaper.

MR. HARRY S. HOWE, of New York State, gives this sage advice in the September American Bee-Keeper:

"Go slow and take a few years to consider before you change the style of your hives. I am working yards having six entirely different hives, and can't see much difference in the results. Of course, only one kind is allowed in a yard. It is confusion worse confounded to have two styles of hives in one yard."

THE APIARY on the Levering estate in Siskiyou county, in the extreme northern end of California, will yield about four tons of honey this year. It contains some 250 colonies in Harbison hives. The season did not begin until July 1. This is not bad for a dry year. Under favorable conditions it

is said it should yield 10 tons. The same number of colonies in the southern portion of the State, in a good year, would far exceed this last amount. There nectar verily flows from the flowers in some years.

MR. WALTER C. LYMAN is a bee-keeper having some 80 colonies in Dupage county, Ill., about 20 miles west of Chicago. In the spring he had about 60 colonies. The editor of the Bee Journal, with his wife, spent the larger part of the day Saturday, Sept. 10, at Mr. Lyman's. His mother, who will be 77 years old in December, is still well and as lively as a girl of 20. We had a most delightful time. Mr. Lyman's crop will be only about 900 pounds of comb honey this year, and many of his colonies will need feeding to carry them through the winter.

THE HIVE STATISTICS of the A. I. Root Co., for the season just past are interesting. They were published in Gleanings for Sept. 1, as follows:

"We find, on footing up our tally-books, where we keep a record of the different styles of hives packed for shipment, on orders we have sent out this past season, nearly 3,000 Danzenbaker hives; about 3,000 dovetailed chaff hives; about 7,000 10-frame dovetailed hives, and over 50,000 8-frame dovetailed hives, besides a great many of other styles for other people, so that, all together, we have disposed of at least 70,000 hives the past season, or about double the record of any previous year. It is also safe to say that we could have disposed of from 10,000 to 30,000 more if we could have supplied them promptly. We do not anticipate such a record next year, as there are, without doubt, a large number of the hives sold this year in the hands of bee-keepers, unused. In view of the outlook we have decided not to build the large addition to our factory, for which we had plans prepared two months ago. We do intend, however, to put in the larger engine, and extend our factory building 20 feet, adding some new machines, and changing others, so as to increase our capacity when needed."

The popularity of different hives may be judged to some extent by those sent out as noted above. Out of 70,000, 1 out of every 23 was a Danzenbaker; 1 out of 23 a chaff hive; 1 out of 10 a 10-frame dovetail; and 5 out of every 7 an 8-frame dovetail. The 8-frame seems to be far in the lead.

MR. A. I. ROOT, who recently visited the famous Yellowstone Park, sent a letter to his Sunday-school class of boys, in which he gave the following "bear story," which may interest some of the boys who read the American Bee Journal:

"The United States government protects the bears and all other animals here, so they are very tame. Well, a few days ago a large, fine bear climbed into the meat-man's wagon and picked a large piece of beef out of one of the barrels while the man had gone into the hotel. The piece was so large the bear had to hold it with his forepaws while he walked off on his hind feet. The man came out and caught him at it, and pounded him over the head with a club; but he wouldn't let go his meat, and got away; but he grunted and growled a good deal at the pounding he got."

"Well, when I heard them telling about it I wanted to see the bear, and a party of us went about half a mile and found him just about sundown, up in a big pine tree. I rather think somebody chased him up the tree. Well, we wanted to see him get down, and so a man climbed a slender pine-tree near him and began punching him with a pole. As soon as he saw the man coming up he pricked up his ears and began to growl and show his teeth. I tell you, he is a great beauty. His fur is soft and shiny, and he is just as soft and handsome as any kitten you ever saw."

"Well, the bear climbed as high as he dared on the slender top; but as the man kept poking him he kept growling at a fearful rate, and got awfully mad; but he went slowly still higher; finally, the slender limbs broke beneath his great weight, and down he slid with a great crash to the larger limbs, and then he began climbing down with a rush, for he was mad. At the same time the man began to get down lively, for he feared the bear might try to climb his tree after he got down. By this time a crowd of people had collected; and just for fun, while we were all laughing and yelling, some called out, 'Three to one on the bear!' others, 'I put my money on the man.' The man got down first, however, and then the bear wouldn't come down any more."

"A bear can go up a tree very fast, but he is awkward and slow in coming down, for he has to prick up his soft velvety ears that look so cute and cunning, and see where to put his great feet."—Gleanings.



Moisture in Bee-Hives in Winter is avoided by Ed. Freyhoff, editor *Praktischer Wegweiser*, by the use of cushions filled with powdered or slaked lime placed over the frames.

Self-Uniting.—In *Le Progres Apicole* a case is reported in which an Italian swarm with a young queen entered the hive of a black colony with an old queen. The old queen was killed and cast out, leaving the young stranger on the throne!

Elevated Lands for Honey are best, according to Val. Wuest in *Deutschen Bienenzucht*; and that explains why red clover—whose blossom-tubes must be a third or a half filled before the bee can reach the nectar—yields so much oftener in elevated than in low situations.

Drone-Combs for Extracting are Undesirable, says Lehrer Schunke, in *Leipzig. Bztg.* The bees cannot be made to understand that the queen will not occupy them for brood, no matter how much excluders are used, so except in a time of very heavy flow they will be left more or less unoccupied.

To Prevent Mould in Hives, the editor of *Revue Internationale* says a plan that has proved satisfactory to all who have tried it is to have an opening at the back as well as front under the hive, allowing the air to pass through. In this country the same object is attained by those who cellar their bees, by having a front entrance two inches deep, or by removing the floor entirely.

Milkweed Honey.—From a limited experience, the editor of *American Bee-Keeper* had formed the opinion that milkweed honey was of a dark, rather reddish color, good body, with pronounced but not unpleasant flavor. J. F. Eggleston, who has lots of milkweed within range, is positive it can only be told from white clover by its sulphur-colored cappings. Editor Hill is now on the fence watching for daylight.

Red Clover with Short Flower-Tubes is a desideratum for bee-keepers, and the "Societe d'Apiculture de la Haute Savoie" has recommended that the State Agricultural Society offer a prize of several thousand francs for a first variety of red clover having along with desirable qualities as a forage-plant flower-tubes short enough to be easily reached by the honey-bee. Whether such prize will actually be offered is another story.—*Revue Int.*

"Emerge" vs. "Hatch."—Editor Hill quotes Doolittle in *American Bee Journal*, saying "Emerge, not hatch; the larvæ hatch," when speaking of a queen leaving a cell; agrees that "emerge" is the better word, but says there's no lack of authorities to justify the use of "hatch," among others the author of "Scientific Queen-Rearing." But Editor Hill ought to know that Doolittle has more age and experience than the man that wrote "Scientific Queen-Rearing," hence should have a better command of proper bee-terms.

Objections to Hives Raised on Blocks.—The editor of *Gleanings* thinks that when a hive is raised on four blocks, the operator will be in the way of the bees' flight, assuming that they will fly out all around. Dr. Miller says one might think they would do so, but as a matter of fact they don't. They seem to have settled upon the front as the right place for the entrance before the hive is raised, and they continue their entrance at that part after the hive is blocked up. But he says it's troublesome at swarming-time with clipt queens, for the queen is just as likely to come out at the side or back as at the front.

The Answers to Query 75, page 427, have secured the attention of the critic of the *Bee-Keepers' Review*, being given as an example of "careless reading of a question," and the *American Bee-Keeper* quotes in full the query and replies, saying between the lines, "You bee-keepers that are afraid to write for print, just look at this. Here's the work of some of the veterans in the business, and you may easily write as well as this with one hand tied behind your back." Several of the

repliers make out that a queen is not usually fertilized till after she begins to lay, and Critic Taylor lets them down softly by saying it is a curious instance of failing to catch the meaning of a question, but aside from that there's a somewhat radical difference in the views held, making it appear that some of them have given the matter no attention, or else it's one of those things that vary according to "locality."

Are Clipt Queens Superseded Sooner than Others?— "A common notion seems to be that clipt queens are superseded sooner than others. Isn't that because you can always tell when a clipt queen is superseded, and with whole wings you can't easily tell whether there has been any change? If the average age of queens is three years, then a third of the queens are superseded every year. [That 'common notion,' like many other common notions, is not founded on facts. Queens clipt or not clipt live out their best usefulness in three years, and some think in two.—Ed.]"—*Stray Straw*, in *Gleanings*.

Working on the Two-Story Plan.—Dr. Miller says he uses only one hive-story in winter, on account of convenience in cellaring, but if he wintered his bees out-doors he would use two stories in winter. In the spring the extra story is given when convenient, usually some little time before the extra room is actually needed. He takes away the extra story at the time of putting on supers, as with the two stories on at that time comb honey is not a success. Editor Root, however, seems to favor keeping the two stories running throughout the season, even for comb honey, providing the two stories are crammed full of bees from bottom-board to cover.—*Gleanings*.

The Essential Points in a Hive-Cover are thus given by the editor of the *American Bee-Keeper*:

"It must be a 'lawful' roof—one that is in fact a protection from storm—a roof that will shed all the rain, all the time. It should be close-fitting, in direct contact with the hive all around, and yet so constructed that it may be adjusted without force or jar. It should be a non-conductor of heat, and afford a ready means of providing ventilation through the hive when desired. As with all else about the apiary, it should offer no secluded harbor to vermin. When used over sections, it is of importance that an accurate bee-space be maintained, hence the necessity of a rigid and substantial cover, one that will not spring and warp out of shape, inviting propolis at this time, and at other times tempting robbers as well."

Starters vs. Full Sheets.—Editor Root has been paying especial attention to different lots of honey from various quarters, and he thinks that when a small starter is used in a section at least one-third of the sections will be filled out with drone-comb. Regarding the appearance of this he says: "I have just been looking over several lots of comb honey that have come in. Quite a number of the sections are built out with drone-comb, and are in every way inferior in looks and whiteness to the worker. I do not see how anybody can think one looks as well as the other. I askt one of our men, who did not know what I was driving at, to point out those boxes that, in his estimation, looked the prettier. He placed his finger on the worker-cell comb every time. I askt him why. 'Why,' said he, 'I do not like the looks of those great big cells.' There is another thing that may have something to do with the matter. Cappings of worker-comb are apt to be a little thicker, and therefore whiter. The capping of drone-comb is quite liable to be water-soaked or thinner."

Cultivating the Home Market.—In a very sensible article in *Gleanings*, R. C. Atkin explains why he prefers to sell at a low price in the home market rather than to ship off his honey. In the first place, he lives in a community where the people are in very moderate circumstances, and if the price of honey is high they can afford to use very little. That has decided him to produce extracted rather than comb. The custom of the locality leading in that direction, he trades honey for any article he needs. If he ships to Denver, his honey will net him about 5 cents. So he sells in the home market at 6 cents, strictly net weight, charging extra for the package when customers don't bring their own packages. He had bills printed and scattered broadcast, and used a lot of honey-leaflets. His crop of 5,500 pounds of extracted was all sold at home and he had to buy more. He feels sure of regular customers at 6 cents who have previously been using syrups at 3 cents, and many who have not previously used honey now say they cannot do without it. He favors the idea of educating the people to know what to do with granulated honey so as not to object to it.

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A SERMONETTE.

[This week there happens to be a scarcity of "General Items," so we concluded to reprint an article appearing in "Our Homes" department in Gleanings for August 1, written by the senior editor of that paper. It will repay careful reading by every one, no matter what your religion, or whether you have any religion. Especially will its wise admonitions prove helpful to the younger people, if heeded. We think we need beg nobody's pardon for copying it, but believe we will receive the thanks of many who will profit greatly by its sage advice, drawn from long experience. Here is the "sermonette."—EDITOR.]

And be sure your sin will find you out.—NUM. 32:23.

Sin is folly, and our text-book explains why sin is folly. It is folly because, sooner or later, it is going to be found out. Oh! why is it that humanity, with all the examples that are strewn before it at every turn, cannot learn that it pays to be honest? Now, dear old friend, do not think that I mean to commence this tirade by taking it for granted that I am honest, and that all the rest, or the greater part of them, are dishonest. For it is not true. I can truthfully and honestly say, "Why in the world can I not learn through all the examples that are round about me, that dishonesty and deceit do not pay? You ask if I really own up that I am dishonest? In one sense. There is a constant temptation running all through my life to keep things out of sight that do not look well—to keep on doing selfish things, and to try to cover them up or to make it appear that my motives were good ones instead of selfish ones. I do not believe, however, that these wrong things go on very long. The presence of the Holy Spirit I am praying for every day (and I hope I may say feeling every day), is con-

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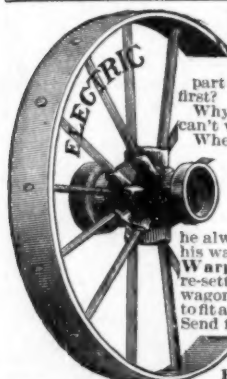
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stantly prompting me to repent and reform, and make good my shortcomings. The great difference between the Christian and the unbeliever is, in my opinion, this: The Christian is being constantly prompted to repent, and fight down these selfish tendencies. The unbeliever may be prompted to a certain extent in the same way by public opinion and things of a like nature; but he is not looking constantly to the great Father above, and asking him to reprove and rebuke him whenever he is going wrong. A beautiful passage in the 139th Psalm, verses 23 and 24, brings this with wonderful vividness before us:

"Search me, O God, and know my heart; try me, and know my thoughts; and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting."

The matter alluded to in the above has been brought vividly to my mind at this season of the year, because, as usual, we have been obliged to decide what help we shall keep and what we shall let go. Our board of managers have consulted with the foremen of the different departments, and considered which ones we should keep. As a rule, the newer hands are expected to lie off and give place to the older ones; and other things being equal, this is the rule; but where one of the new hands shows unusual proficiency, or what is better still, a clean-cut, honest, and conscientious spirit, we often keep such and let the older ones go. In fact there is something inexpressibly sad to me, when we are dismissing help in the fall of the year. It comes along in the line of the homely adage. "A new broom sweeps clean."

With the younger ones we can make allowances. I remember one quite small boy who came to help us early in the spring, among the plants. He was so faithful, and did so well, and accomplished so much work in a short time, that I really felt proud of him; but after a few weeks he seemed to get tired of the monotony of setting plants, and did not accomplish as much as he did the first week. So I decided I would have to let him go, because he would be looking around to the right or to the left, seeing what somebody else was doing, and paying no attention, comparatively, to his own work. Finally the boy was wanted in one of the buildings. I told the foreman that the boy had much ability, but he seemed to get tired of his work after a little; but he concluded to try him. For about a week the boy did tip-top. In fact, he was better than some of the older boys. But his zeal seemed to decrease as before, until he was of little use anywhere. Of course, I talk with him and remonstrated but the good effect was only temporary. Now, this case we can excuse, because it was only a boy; but I think that that boy's mother had better watch carefully, and see to it that this trait does not follow him through life.

As I have said, we can excuse such things in a child, and many children outgrow them. I know this, for some of the most faithful and capable men and women I have around me had this very fault when they were small. Do you know, friends, it has been a rare pleasure for me through all these years of "work and wages" to see boys and girls grow from childhood into manhood and womanhood, and while they grow physically to know that they have grown in grace and wisdom, and in the knowledge of the Lord? But, even though it is not a pleasant thing, I must go back.

I have seen those who seemed to be so sure their sins of this kind would not find them out that I have been obliged to let them go. Physicians have a list of diseases that are said to be, as a rule, incurable. Now, may God forbid that I should say that there are sins that are incurable; but sometimes I have been led to feel that it is almost that way. There are people who have been so habituated to cheating their employer that it seems almost as if they never could get over it. My first sad experience in this line happened so long ago that I think I can mention it without hurting anybody's feelings.

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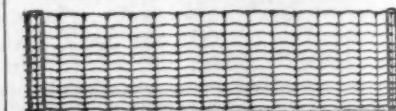
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a sort of craze to manufacture gold and silver jewelry. I wanted to do this, because then I could give honest goods according to my notion. I applied to one of the down-east jewelry factories for a good man who could work solid gold and silver. Some-what to my surprise they agreed to let me have a man who, they said, was capable, and the price he wanted was less than I expected. He proved to be all I wished, and I often wondered why his employers let him go.

After he became pretty well acquainted, however, and settled down to a certain routine, I discovered why they were willing to let him go, and why he worked for low wages. First, he would get the daily paper under his bench, and, when no one was around, he would read the war news, getting 25 cents an hour for so doing. He had things planned and arranged so he could slip his paper out of sight when anybody came around who might report. Finally I found out he was making work for himself at odd hours. By playing detective a little I was finally able to prove that he received pay for all the time he spent on work of his own. As he was a good sort of man, and had done me quite a favor by leaving his home in the East, I good-naturedly let these things pass. Finally he solicited work from other people at lower prices than my own, doing said work on the sly while he was drawing pay from me. I felt that something had to be done. But even then for a time I put it off; but when it came to appropriating gold and silver, as well as precious hours of my time, for these outside jobs, I told him I thought we could not give him employment any longer.

There are several things I want to say right here in regard to cases of this kind. The first is, that investigating and proving charges like the above is, to my mind, the most wearing and exhaustive work that any one ever did. If any one thing will break down a person's health, it is being obliged to follow up and prove things of this kind. Again, with a life-long experience, I am not yet prepared to say that it is always the best way, to tell a man plainly and squarely that you have found him out. First, there is a difficulty in proving conclusively things that are clear enough in your own mind; and, finally, you make a man a lifelong enemy by telling him the truth, whereas, if you simply tell him you do not need him any longer, you and he may be on tolerably friendly terms if you happen to be near each other. Sometimes, by the grace of God assisting you, you can tell a man faults of this kind in a way that will make him a better man; but it almost always requires a great amount of grace to say just enough, especially when you are provoked, and not say too much or exaggerate the state of affairs.

Dear friends, I started out in this Home Paper today to say something that would help you—at least a great part of you; and may God give me grace and wisdom to say it as the Holy Spirit shall direct.

This thing I have spoken about is widespread. Men and women are complaining because they are out of employment. Some of them say that they cannot get work because they are "not in the ring." But when I hear such speeches I feel almost sure there is no "ring" about it. More people are out of work because they are not conscientious and honest than for any other reason. Yes, even women are dishonest. God knows how it pains my heart to say it. Even women, mothers of families, those whom we have a right to expect to be all that is good and pure, seem to have either never heard our little text at the head of this talk or else they have such an opinion of their own shrewdness that they think themselves exceptions, and that their peculiar "sins" will never "find them out." Let me say to such, you may think your employer does not know of the things you are concealing; but let me repeat with emphasis the words of our text, "Be sure your sin will find you out."

No doubt many people think us needlessly particular in our establishment. During these war times everybody wants to see a daily paper, and the newsboys are pushing

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them everywhere—that is, when they are allowed. We have forbidden the delivery of papers to our people while at work. I speak of this because I know how strong the temptation is to take "just a minute or two;" and if one does it, another will. We have also been obliged to forbid peddlers, book agents, and agents for everything else, coming on to our premises. Now, if these agents were conscientious and honest, we might, perhaps, permit them to come in before or after working hours; but I have learned by sad experience that it is not best to do even this.

Do you say we make a fuss about little things? My friend, this fuss is made for your own good. The person who keeps his mind and his hands busy on the work he is employed to do right along through the working hours may be worth 25 cents an hour or more; but if he is stopping his work to notice everything that is going on, to go over to his neighboring workmen to talk about things not pertaining to the business, he will be worth to his employer only 15 or 20 cents an hour, or even less. Why, I have had men (and women, too) in my employ who finally became so demoralized in this very way that I made up my mind that they hindered business more than they helped, and that we should get along better if we paid them their wages to have them stay at home and not come near us, and they had to stay at home finally without any wages at all. One reason why we have had such extreme cases is because we dislike to make a fuss about things that look on the face of them to be small and unimportant, and so we good-naturedly let the things pass until there has to be a sudden reform.

I want to say a word more about doing work for yourself when you have hired out to somebody else. If I wanted to get good pay in any establishment I would be very careful about small matters. If I wanted to write a letter in regard to my own affairs while in the employ of somebody else, I would speak to my employer about it, and take out the time it occupied, even if it did not take me more than five minutes. You may say this is a small matter; but small matters help to make up solid character. The man who is known to be scrupulously honest in details will very soon get to be trusted, and will get large pay accordingly. I can often measure a man's worth the first day he works. A boy may be excused for running to the clock every little while to see what time it is; but a grown-up man should be ashamed to do things of this kind. There are people who are constantly hunting up pretexts and excuses to leave their work and to go off after something. I have had men who always wanted a different tool from the one I gave them, and who would spend more time in going after a tool they pretended they wanted than it would have taken to finish the work with the tool they had.

In regard to the old adage, "A new broom sweeps clean," this ought to be exactly the other way when applied to reasonable beings. The man who has charge of a certain line of business for several years has learned many crooks and turns. He has learned by long experience, and sometimes by sad experience, how to avoid mishaps. There are many departments where it really takes years to become proficient in all the details. The old hand at the business should be worth two or three times as much as a new hand. Now, this is all true; but it is too often the case that, instead of trying to keep up with the times, and improve still more in his vocation, he gets to shirking, and finally to cheating; and then the adage becomes true. The old broom must be replaced by a new one, not because the new one is any better, but because the old one absolutely will not do that which he knows very well how to do.

During the dull season of the year we have always been more or less annoyed by gossip during working hours. Now, this habit of gossiping with a fellow-workman is one of the diseases that I have learned to fear is incurable. One who is addicted to

BEE-BOOKS

SENT POSTPAID BY

George W. York & Co.,
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Bees and Honey, or Management of an Apiary for Pleasure and Profit, by Thomas G. Newman.—This edition has been largely re-written, thoroughly revised, and is "fully up with the times" in all the improvements and inventions in this rapidly-developing pursuit, and presents the apiarist with everything that can aid in the successful management of an apiary, and at the same time produce the most honey in an attractive condition. It contains 250 pages, and 245 illustrations—is beautifully printed in the highest style of the art, and bound in cloth, gold-lettered. Price, \$1.00.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, revised by Dadant.—This classic in bee-culture, has been entirely re-written, and is fully illustrated. It treats of everything relating to bees and bee-keeping. No apiarian library is complete without this standard work by Rev. L. L. Langstroth—the Father of American Bee-Culture. It has 520 pages; bound in cloth.

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Bee-Keepers' Guide, or Manual of the Apiary, by Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College.—This book is not only instructive and helpful as a guide in bee-keeping, but is interesting and thoroughly practical and scientific. It contains a full delineation of the anatomy and physiology of bees. 460 pages; bound in cloth and fully illustrated.

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Bee-Keeping for Beginners, by Dr. J. P. H. Brown, of Georgia. A practical and condensed treatise on the honey-bee, giving the best modes of management in order to secure the most profit. 110 pages, bound in paper. Price, 50 cents.

Bee-Keeping for Profit, by Dr. G. L. Tinker.—Revised and enlarged. It details the author's "new system, or how to get the largest yields of comb or extracted honey." 80 p., illustrated. 25c.

Convention Hand-Book, for Bee-Keepers, by Thomas G. Newman.—It contains the parliamentary law and rules of order for Bee-Conventions—also Constitution and By-Laws, with subjects for discussion, etc. Cloth, gold-lettered. Price, 25 cts.

Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers—by CHAS. F. MUTH. Also contains a Foul Brood Cure and How to Winter Bees. 40 p.; 10 cts.

Apiary Register, by Thos. G. Newman.—Devotes two pages to a colony. Leather binding. Price, for 50 colonies, \$1.00; for 100 colonies, \$1.25.

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Honey as Food is a neat little 24-page pamphlet especially gotten up with a view to creating a demand for honey among should-be consumers. The forepart of the pamphlet was written by Dr. C. C. Miller, and is devoted to general information concerning honey. The latter part consists of recipes for use in cooking and as a medicine. It will be found to be a very effective helper in working up a home market for honey. We furnish them, postpaid, at these prices: A sample for a stamp; 25 copies for 30 cents; 50 for 50 cents; 100 for 80 cents; 250 for \$2.40; 500 for \$3.50. For 25 cents extra we will print your name and address on the front page, when ordering 100 or more copies at these prices.

Commercial Calculator, by C. Ropp.—A ready Calculator, Business Arithmetic and Account-Book combined in one. Every farmer and business man should have it. No. 1, bound in water proof leatherette, calf finish. Price, 40 cts. No. 2 in fine artificial leather, with pocket, silicate slate, and account-book. Price, 60 cts.

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Maple Sugar and the Sugar Bush, by Prof. A. J. Cook.—Full instructions. Price, 35 cts.

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Poultry for Market and Poultry for Profit, by Fanny Field.—Tells everything about the Poultry Business. 64 pages. Price, 25 cts.

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Rural Life.—Bees, Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables, and Household Matters. 100 pages. 25 cts.

Potato Culture, by T. B. Terry.—It tells how to grow them profitably. Price, 40 cts.

Book Clubbing Offers.

(Read Carefully.)

The following clubbing prices include the American Bee Journal one year with each book named. Remember, that only one book can be taken in each case with the Bee Journal a year at the prices named. If more books are wanted, see postpaid prices given with the description of the books on this page. Following is the clubbing-list:

1. Langstroth on the Honey-Bee.....	\$2.00
2. A B C of Bee-Culture.....	2.00
3. Bee-Keepers' Guide.....	1.75
4. Bees and Honey (Cloth bound).....	1.65
5. Doolittle's Scientific Queen-Rearing.....	1.75
6. Dr. Howard's Foul Brood Book.....	1.10
7. Advanced Bee-Culture.....	1.30
8. Bienen-Kultur [German].....	1.20
9. Rational Bee-Keeping [Paper bound].....	1.75
10. Bee-Keeping for Profit.....	1.15
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26. Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping.....	1.30
27. Apiary Register (for 50 colonies).....	1.75
28. Apiary Register (for 100 colonies).....	2.00

It will certainly get very small pay. Another thing, these sins always grow upon us. A person who succeeds in taking a few pennies out of the money-drawer without being discovered, will, in a few days, take more; and you all know where it ends. Our text tells it exactly. Now, the person who begins to work at something belonging to himself while his employer is away is exactly like the one who puts his hand into the money-drawer. His sin will grow upon him unless his employer's reproach (or the influence of the Holy Spirit) stops him in his career. The man who takes money out of the drawer is called a *thief*; but the man who takes a few minutes several times a day, and succeeds in skillfully concealing the fact from his employer, will keep on taking more and more. Yet such a person would blush to be called a thief. But what is the difference? If you are receiving 30 cents an hour for your work, and you succeed in getting in ten minutes for yourself without being discovered, you have taken a nickel from your employer. And what is the difference whether it be taken that way or from the money-drawer? You may suggest that we are oversuspicious; that a good many take out the time, or work at some other time enough to make it up. This is true. Before condemning a person he is generally watched for quite a period of time; he is almost always greatly astonished to know that anybody has been watching him.

Let me make a suggestion: If you take a little of your employer's time, and afterward work enough or more to make it up, be careful to speak of it to your employer, or in a large establishment, to the time-clerk, for he is very likely to be questioned in regard to this matter; and it will be worth a great deal to you for him to be able to say, "That is all right. This person spoke to me about it at the time." The Bible exhorts us to "shun even the appearance of evil," and good business common-sense should teach us the same thing. Let all our acts be such that they will at any time bear investigation without embarrassment or quibbling.

I have said some pretty severe things in regard to humanity, and it has pained me to say them. Now let me say this: There are many boys and girls in my employ who are as honest as the day is long. Sometimes things have come up that seemed to reflect on these—I almost wanted to say "my jewels." Well, they are jewels, indeed; and when anybody hints at anything that is crooked or dishonest, or that even looks bad, you do not know how it rejoices my heart to say, "Why, that boy is as honest as the day is long. I will guarantee that, whatever the grievance is, if you will let me take hold of it I will bring out the facts showing that he is clear and straight as the light of day." Sometimes I can add, "He is in my Sunday-school class, and I know him through and through." Oh, how I do delight to get hold of such boys! I rejoice to take them by the hand, and look them square in the eye. Whenever an opportunity occurs I like to introduce them to my friends, and speak an encouraging word in regard to them. As a general thing, such boys and girls are Christians. They belong to the Sunday-school, and, of late, generally to the Endeavor Society also, or some similar organization among the young people. I often predict that such boys and girls will fill high places of honor in time to come; and it delights my heart to say in after years, when I hear that some one of them is a college professor, or has gone to the missionary field, or is filling some other important post, "There, I told you so!"

Now, dear friends, whoever you may be, please believe I am right when I tell you that no one thing can contribute more toward getting better pay, no matter for whom you are working, than to keep in mind this little text—"Be sure your sin will find you out." And when old age comes on, and grim Death calls, besides the better pay here in this world you will find eternal life beyond, amid the companionship for ever and ever of the good, the honest, and the pure in heart. A. I. ROOT.

The Bee-Keeper's Guide

This 15th and latest edition of Prof. Cook's magnificent book of 460 pages, in neat and substantial cloth binding, we propose to give away to our present subscribers, for the work of getting new subscribers for the American Bee Journal.

A description of the book here is quite unnecessary—it is simply the most complete scientific and practical bee-book published to-day. Fully illustrated, and all written in the most fascinating style. The author is also too well-known to the whole bee-world to require any introduction. No bee-keeper is fully equipped, or his library complete, without "THE BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE."

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See Honey Offer on page 603.

HONEY and BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Honey has sold well for past few days, and all of the best white comb that is in proper shape sells at 12c. Off grades of white, 10 to 11c; amber, 9 to 10c; dark grades, 7 to 8c. Extracted, white, 5 to 7c; amber, 5 to 6c; and dark, 4 1/4 to 5c. Beeswax, 27c.

R. A. BURNETT & CO.

St. Louis, Sept. 9.—Fancy white comb, 12 to 12 1/4c; A No. 1 white, 10 to 11c; No. 1 white, 9 to 10c; dark and partially filled from 5 to 8c, as to quality. Extracted in cases, No. 1 white, 6 to 6 1/4c; No. 2, 5 1/4c; amber, 5c; in barrels, No. 1 white, 5 1/4c; amber, 4 1/4 to 5c; dark, 4 to 4 1/4c. Choice Beeswax, prime, 24c; choice, 24 1/4c. At present there is a good demand for honey.

WESTCOTT COM. CO.

Kansas City, Sept. 9.—Fancy white comb, 12 1/2c; No. 1, 11 1/2c; amber, 10 1/2c. Extracted, white, 5 1/4c; amber, 5 1/4c; dark, 4 1/4c. Beeswax, 22 1/2c.

The receipts of comb honey are larger.

C. U. CLEMENS & CO.

Columbus, O., Sept. 15.—Fancy white comb, 14 to 15c; No. 1 white, 13 to 13c; No. 2 white, 10 to 11c; fancy amber, 10 to 11c.

Fancy white continues scarce and wanted. Those having any to market will please correspond with us.

COLUMBUS COM. AND STORAGE CO.

New York, Sept. 1.—We have a good demand for new crop comb honey, and it is beginning to arrive. Have sold some shipments at 14 to 15c for fancy white, 13 to 13c for No. 1 white, and 10 to 11c for fair white. We think these will be about the ruling prices this fall; exceptional fine lots may sell at a little more. Extracted is in good demand at unchanged prices. Beeswax dull at 26 to 27c.

HILDRETH BROS. & SEIGELKEN.

Boston, Sept. 16.—Fancy white in cartons, 14c; A No. 1, 12 1/4 to 13c; No. 1, 11 to 12c; No. 2, 10 to 12c. California extracted is practically out of the market. Florida in barrels is selling from 6 to 7 cts., according to quality. Beeswax, 26 to 27c. Very light stock; only fair demand.

The fall demand for honey is now opening, and from present indications we look for good prices right through the season.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

Indianapolis, Sept. 1.—Fancy white comb honey, 12 1/2c; No. 1, 10 1/2c. Extracted, white, 6 1/2c. Beeswax, 25 1/2c.

Only a few arrivals of fancy white comb; market almost bare, and demand good. Quite a little comb honey from honey-dew is being offered, but there is simply no demand for the stuff.

WALTER S. POWDER.

Milwaukee, Sept. 1.—Fancy comb, 11 to 12c; A No. 1, 10 to 11c; No. 1, 9 to 10c; amber, 7 to 8c; old and dark, 5 to 6c. Extracted, white, in barrels or kegs, 5 to 6c; dark, 4 to 5c. Beeswax, 25 to 26c.

The market for honey is in very good condition; while there is yet a little of the old crop on hand, it is in very good order, and some demand, which will clear off everything before the new crop will arrive, very plentifully. There is already some receipts of new, but mostly extracted, and some very good quality, yet we fear the danger is in extracting too early, before the honey is fairly ripened. We anticipate a good demand a little later, and think values will remain about the same as present quotations.

A. V. BISHOP & CO.

Buffalo, Sept. 16.—There is quite an improved demand for honey at present, and moderate amounts can be sold of strictly fancy 1 pound comb at 11 to 12c; lower grades range from 10c downward. We advise but moderate shipments for awhile yet. Extracted—average grades could be sold at 4 to 5c. Fancy beeswax, 27 to 28c; common, 20 to 25c.

BATTERSON & CO.

San Francisco, Aug. 24.—White comb, 9 to 10c; amber, 7 to 8 1/4c. Extracted, white, 6 1/4c; light amber, 5 1/4 to 6c. Beeswax, 24 1/2c.

Stocks are of very moderate volume, both of comb and extracted, and market remains firm at ruling rates, especially for water white or light amber of desirable flavor. There is a fair local demand and some business on foreign account. The bark J. C. Glade, clearing Monday for Europe, took 808 cases, valued at \$8,250.

Cleveland, Sept. 1.—Fancy white, 13 1/4c; No. 1, white, 12 1/2c; light amber, 11c; buckwheat, 9c. Extracted, white, 7c; light amber, 6c.

The demand for honey is exceptionally good, owing to the crop in this vicinity being very light.

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